

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

Vol. VIII No. 2

Antioch, Illinois, Thursday, September 14, 1899

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
15-17 BUREAU BUILDING AND PUBLISHING

Chicago Department Drug Store,

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

ONE OF THE LARGEST DRUG STORES IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS

Large Assortment of PRIZES

Tablet Powders, Toilet Creams, Gunther's Candies—80 to 80 cts. per pound. Elegant Candies in Boxes and Chocolates. Fine Stationery in many styles. Games, Presents and Fancy Goods. Extensive line of Soaps.

Block of Drugs and Medicines Very Large. Prescriptions Compounded with Accuracy.

Prices Low. Call for Anything.

EDGAR L. LARKIN.



Particular People

Usually know good clothing and proper style, and we notice these particular people usually come to us, because we're particular too—in fitting and pleasing. Our Spring and Summer lines of Dress and Business Suits are particularly attractive this season—attractive prices as well. If we don't please you, just tell us about it. If we do please you—why, please tell others.

Ask for this make.



It's guaranteed.

Webb Bros., Antioch, Ill.

Antioch FURNITURE Store

...A FULL LINE OF...

Furniture, Glass, Varnish and Stains, Music, Carpets, Sewing Machines and Supplies, Baby Carriages, Rugs, Bicycle Supplies, Furniture Polish, Etc.

Full line Couches This Week.

Agent

for the American Niagara, Home, North British and German Insurance Companies. Get my rates before insuring.

Carpets

A full line of O. W. Richardson & Co.'s samples of Carpets and Rugs. Special prices on same until September 1st.

J. C. JAMES, JR.

College Commerce English Training School

Begins its Seventh year Monday, Sept. 11, 1899.

THREE COURSES BUSINESS SHORTHAND.

English—A two years course leading to a Teachers Second Grade Certificate.

Ask for information.

OTIS L. TREMAY, Prin. Kenosha, Wis.

BARKER LUMBER COMPANY,

ANTIOCH, ILL.

Lumber, Lime, Soft Cement, Brick, Tile, Hard and Soft Coal, Plain Glass, Sashings and Carport Paper, Fire Brick, Etc.

Estimates Furnished on Application

R. O. HERRING, Manager.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Scenes and Incidents as Described by One Who Was There.

Thinking it may be interesting to some of your readers to know how we enjoyed the encampment, and our journey to and from it, I will endeavor to give you a brief statement. Leaving home on Sept. 1st on the 11:19 a.m. train over the Wisconsin Central we arrived in Chicago in due time and wended our way to the office of the Michigan Central where we purchased round trip tickets to Philadelphia, over the Michigan Central and Lehigh Valley railroads and returning by the Pennsylvania with stop-over privileges each way.

Taking the fast express of the Michigan Central at 8:00 p.m. we found ourselves traveling at a rapid rate, soon leaving the great city of Chicago and heading for Niagara Falls where we were to stop off and see some of the world's great wonders. At 10:45 p.m. we reached Detroit, Mich. Crossing the ferry we find we are in the Queen's Dominion of Ontario, Canada, and while we slept a custom house officer came through the train and stamped our luggage, which consisted of a valise which held the wardrobe for three. Seeing the small amount of our belongings he passed on without disturbing our slumbers.

At 6:30 a.m. we reached Niagara Falls, N. Y. Leaving our train, we breakfasted at a restaurant after which we were ready to take in nature's wonders, and as we crossed the bridge to Goat Island and saw the rapids from the American side, ever bounding on toward the great cataract, we wonder where this great flood of water is ever flowing from, hurrying on with power that has not yet been measured by mortal man. It has been said if it could be applied it would drive all the world's machinery at the present time. We pass on to the island where we are enabled to take in every interesting view of this mighty cataract as it falls 160 feet below, and our minds revert back to the Creator, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace who has given us richly all things to enjoy.

At 6:30 p.m. we again resume our journey over the beautiful and picturesque Lehigh Valley and stop at Wilkes Barre, Penn., arriving at 2:42 a.m. Taking the electric car for Plymouth, four miles distant, where we spent Sunday with a cousin. Here are situated some of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania. We noticed as we passed that the output of Shaft No. 5, Plymouth, was over six hundred cars on the 24 day of the month, which will give you some idea of the magnitude of the business, and this shaft is only one of many. Coal is mined and loaded on small cars which consist of two and one-half tons for eighty-five cents per ton. At present there seems to be much dissatisfaction among the miners whose grievance is that they are not paid enough for their dangerous labor.

At 4:20 a.m. Monday we left Wilkes Barre for Philadelphia. Ascending and circling the mountains with a double header we soon reached the summit, where the beautiful scenery on every hand is magnificent and enchanting, and we marvel at nature's handiwork as it appears to the eye in all its grandeur. At 9 a.m. we arrive in the city of Brotherly Love. After finding a good comfortable furnished room at a very reasonable price, 1008 Wallace street, we deposited our traveling outfit and started for the Illinois headquarters, located at the Continental hotel, to find out where the Illinois boys were quartered. We found their train would not arrive till evening. We then took the ferry and crossed the Delaware for Jersey so as to get a view of the North Atlantic Squadron, which consisted of twelve battleships and revenue cutters which took part in driving the Spaniard with his oppression from the shores and entrance doors of our nation. After viewing the fleet we returned and visited Independence Hall, known as the State House in colonial times, and here the second Continental Congress resolved that these United States are and ought to be free. In this same hall July 4, 1776, congress adopted the immortal Declaration of Independence. Here also took place the drafting and adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The old bell which proclaimed liberty to all the land is held in precious remembrance. I will not try to enumerate the many things contained here dear to the American heart. There are also joining buildings many worthy of note on account of their national association, but time and space in your valuable paper forbid my giving details.

We then took the electric car for Fairmount Park where, at the entrance, stands the house of William Penn, a monument of the great and good man. On entering the park we found ourselves at Camp Saxton, named in honor of Colonel Saxton who was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army at the encampment in 1898, but was not permitted to participate in the duties and pleasures of the encampment of

1899. A death had called him to the world. We found the camp provided with tents and cots for the accommodation of ten thousand men. Water and everything needed close at hand, the camp itself being beautifully located, and well adapted for the purpose. We returned to our quarters and after supper enjoyed a refreshing night's rest.

Next morning bright and early found the old vets headed for Chestnut street where the line of march was to be formed, many acting as if they were afraid they might not be on time to participate in the parade. The parade started promptly at ten o'clock, the Illinois men, having the right of line, passed down Broad street, which is 118 feet wide and paved with sheet asphaltum. In the center of Broad street stands the city hall, where many of the children were seated on the north, and so beautifully arranged as to form the "Red, White and Blue," and the letters "G. A. R." in white. On the east side stood President McKinley, surrounded by statesmen and army and navy officials from all departments of the government, and thousands of the influential men and women of our land. While on either side of the streets were thronged from the sidewalks to the windows and roofs of the buildings throughout. The whole line of march was one solid mass of humanity along the whole five miles, and along the whole line cheer after cheer rent the air by a grateful people who came to do homage to the G. A. R. from sixty-one to sixty-five. After completing our line of march we ate dinner and then went to the city hall, passing through it to the tower which commands a charming view of the city below on all sides, being 567 feet high. Here we could watch the oncoming veterans as they came down Broad street. The city itself is beautifully situated and clean and lovely in appearance. As one looks out in every direction and sees its business blocks and most delightful homes, with the Delaware river winding its way through on the east and the Schuylkill through it on the west.

W. S. W.

(To be continued next week.)

The Theater from the Inside.

That there are three thousand theaters in America, and that one million and a half people attend them each week-day night, spending seventy millions of dollars a year on theater-going, are the surprising facts with which Mr. Franklin Fyles, the dramatic editor of the New York Sun, will open an important series in the next issue of The Ladies' Home Journal. The series will be called "The Theater and Its People," and will run through seven numbers of the magazine, lavishly illustrated with pictures made by twelve different artists. The article will treat of every phase of the theater, the play and the actor, from the inside, and will tell how a theater is managed, the actual money which plays have made, how an actor is trained and what the actors are actually paid; how a play is written and what the authors receive; how a play is rehearsed; the first night of a play; how the actresses "make up" and what they use; and in a minute way the two last chapters will show what goes on behind the scenes on the stage during a performance. It is a curious fact that this will be the first time that the theater and the actor have ever been exhaustively treated in a magazine, and that there is no book on the subject in existence.

Henry Lancaster Discharged on Assault and Battery Charge.

The case of the people vs. Henry Lancaster came up for trial before Justice King at Lake Forest Friday. Lancaster was charged with assault and battery. The complaining witness was the Lancaster hired man, and the warrant was the one that caused the trouble between Officer Gordon and the Lancaster brothers.

Attorney J. K. Orvis, of the firm of Cohn & Orvis, of Waukegan, appeared for the defendant, and a change of venue was taken to Justice Cummings at Highwood, where the case was tried and Attorney Orvis secured the acquittal of Henry Lancaster. Attorney E. J. Haydecker appeared for the state.

Our Latest Music Offer.

Please send us the names and addresses of three music teachers or performers on the piano or organ and twenty-five cents in silver or postage and we will send you all of the following new and most popular pieces full sheet music arranged for piano or organ: "The Flower that won my Heart" now being sung by the best known singers in the country. "Mama O'Rourke" the latest popular waltz song. "March Milla, Dewey's March-Two Step" as played by the famous U. S. Marine Band of Washington, D. C., and five other pages of popular music. Address: Pontiac Music Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Job Printing, from a visiting card to a full sheet poster, neatly and promptly done at The News Office, Antioch, Ill.

Special Bargains!

AT THE

ANTIOCH BARGAIN HOUSE.

BARGAINS IN GROCERIES

Lenox Soap, 9 bars for 25c
Bulk Starch, per pound 3c
Gold Dust, per package 15c
Spiced Cucumber Pickles, gallon 19c
Ginger Snaps, per lb. 6c
New Potatoes, per bushel 50c

—All kinds of—

Assorted Cookies at Very Low Prices

J. N. COHN,

WILTON BLOCK

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

DOUGH

Creamy, White, Elastic.

BREAD!

Highest Standard, 1st Patent.

The above is the latest record on baking results of **Crown Flour** in competition with 24 best mills in the northwest.

If you have never used Crown Flour, kindly give it a trial. Quality warranted as above. **FOX RIVER MILLS CO.,** Wilmet, Wis.

FOR SALE BY

Webb Bros., W. H. Strang, Antioch, Ill.
Rowling & Barnstable, Lake Villa, Ill.
G. Battershall, Hainesville, Ill.
K. L. Smith & Co., Millburn, Ill.
Joe Taylor, Taylor & Grove, Ill.
Silver Bros., Russell, Ill.
H. A. King, Pleasant Prairie, Wis.
W. B. Turner, Bristol, Wis.
Mat Leosher, Salem, Wis.
Carey & Montgomery, Trevor, Wis.
Dalton & Kerwin, Silver Lake, Wis.

Are We Here Yet? Indeed We Are!

And We Promise You We Are Here to Stay!

But we cannot promise you \$2.00 worth of goods for \$1.00 in money. We will give you just as good goods as you can get anywhere for your dollar. Embalming done by the latest methods. Calls answered day or night. Lady assistant.

J. H. HUGHES & CO., Undertakers,

ANTIOCH and LAKE VILLA.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE!

40 per cent. discount.

For the next 60 days or until November 1st, 1899, we will make Abstracts of Title to any lands or lots in Lake Co. at 40 per cent. discount or 60c per transfer.

PAUL H. SANBORN, & COMPANY.

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

Over the First National Bank

When in Chicago You Must Eat,
and the best place is the

Burcky & Milan RESTAURANT

154, 156, 158, 160 S. Clark St., Chicago.

Endless Variety of Good Wholesome Food, Properly Cooked, at Moderate Prices. Perfect Service. Seating Capacity 700. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Rooms, with Hot and Cold Water and other Conveniences.

Restaurant Centrally Located.

Extract from Bill of Fare:

| DINNER. | | BREAKFAST AND SUPPER. | |
|-----------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| Baked Whitefish | 15 | Mutton Pot Pie | 15 |
| Boiled Trout | 15 | Small Steak | 15 |
| Salt Mackerel | 15 | Mutton Chops | 15 |
| Fried Perch | 15 | Layer and Bacon | 15 |
| Roast Pork | 15 | Breakfast Bacon | 15 |
| 15 Roast Mutton | 15 | 800 Pork | 15 |
| 15 Roast Veal | 15 | Fried Sausage | 15 |
| Boiled Ham | 15 | 15 Lake Trout | 15 |
| Beef Tongue | 15 | Whitefish | 15 |
| 15 Pudding | 5 | Salt Mackerel | 15 |
| Roast Beef | 15 | Scrambled Eggs | 15 |

Chicago Hotel in Connection Rooms 50c, 75c and \$1 a day

THE PATRIOT

VALLEYMAN

Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.

CHAPTER VIII.

Valley Forge! A name sacred in the annals of America—a shrine to which the lovers of Liberty can make devout pilgrimages—the place above all others on the continent where, in grateful, reverent remembrance, we can fix the spiritual altar to the genius of American independence. Its murmuring tale and templed hills are redolent to heaven of the incense of undying devotion, and its story will endure while human patriotism is cherished and honored. On no battlefield was such true heroism ever displayed as was displayed by those willing martyrs who spent the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. In the fierce conflict of arms upon the field of battle the passions are aroused; the flame and the smoke change men to mere machines of wrath, while surrounding carnage and destruction only serve to harden the hearts of the living more and more to human sensibility. But through this dreary winter ten thousand Patriots, held to their post by the stern sense of duty alone, braved such torments as were not heeded before nor thereafter during the war. Cold, disease and death were constant companions, and officers and men shared the privations alike. In that December march from Whitemarsh to Valley Forge, many of the troops were absolutely barefooted and their tracks in the snow were stained with blood from bruised and incriminated feet. And yet they bore up. The pain they sought. Liberty, and to the sacred cause their lives had been pledged.

Noble band of martyrs! If, from the celestial abode, they can look down upon this Centennial year, shall they not feel that their work has been abundantly blessed?

Though the campaign of 1776 had been in the main disastrous to the American cause, yet the year closed with a brilliant exploit—the crossing of the Delaware and the attack upon the British at Trenton, where the killed and those made prisoners of the enemy, almost equalled in numbers Washington's whole fighting force. Immediately following this signal victory had come the bold attack upon the enemy at Red Bank, where again success crowned the American arms. During the summer and autumn of 1777, Washington's immediate army gained but little. The most important battle was that of Brandywine, on Sept. 11, where the Americans, after fighting all day long, were forced to retreat. This gave the enemy entrance to Philadelphia, and on the 26th of September Gen. Howe entered with his army, and occupied that city. Early in October an attack was made upon that portion of the British army stationed at Germantown, where again the Patriots were repulsed with loss.

But though the altar fires seemed to grow dim for a season upon the Delaware, they burned brightly and cheerily upon the Hudson. The battle of Bennington, on Sept. 17, and the two battles of Stillwater, on Sept. 21 and Oct. 7, were the occasions of glorious victories for the Patriot arms, and on the 17th of this same October, at Saratoga, Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his whole army, one of the finest and best appointed which had been sent to this country, into the hands of the Americans.

And so we came to December, 1777, with the British army under Sir William Howe, in winter quarters in Philadelphia, while Washington, with his band of Patriots, had quartered at Valley Forge. Gen. Howe's force, in Philadelphia, was full twenty thousand. Washington had not quite eleven thousand, and of those nearly three thousand were unfit for duty.

Washington's headquarters were at the house of Isaac Potts, a Quaker merchant and mill owner, near the creek. South of this, at a short distance, were quartered the bodyguard; and still further south was the brigade of Gen. McIntosh, the main part of the army being nearly a mile distant, south and west, upon the slopes of the hills. Not far from the quarters of McIntosh were the shots of Seaton's cavalry, and near by these latter, to the westward, were the quarters of Capt. Henry Lee, with his cavalry, the commander-in-chief having chosen to have his light-horse near to his call.

January had set in cold and cheerless, with storms of snow and wind; the huts for the army had been built; necessary redoubts thrown up; and such of the forces as were not on guard or sick were either on the hillside gathering wood, or huddling around their campfires.

In the hut appropriated to the commissioned officers of Seaton's cavalry, and which those officers had themselves built, sat our hero and Roderic Douglas. It was evening, and they were alone. The only light came from the logs that blazed in the wide stone fireplaces, for candles were a luxury little known in that valley. For a long time the two had been sitting in deep thought. Seaton had been thinking of Lillian. He had heard from Patience Angell twice since the British had occupied Philadelphia. Jacob Eastcourt had returned to that city, and his wife was still living, though utterly prostrated. She had seemed to revive when he stayed in the mountain district, but the fatigue of the return journey had been more than she could safely bear. She might be dead ere this; and what then would be Lillian's fate?

Another piece of information which Patience had given afforded the lover food for harrowing thoughts. Jacob Eastcourt was held in high esteem by the British, and quite a number of the officers, high in rank and title, had permanent quarters beneath his roof. He knew too well the character of not a few of those officers, and he knew the feelings with which they had set foot upon these shores. He also knew the character of Jacob Eastcourt; knew his hardness of heart towards his daughter; knew his ambition and his greed; and, knowing this, he could well conceive how he might seek to make Lillian a stepping stone for himself to place and power. But might not Lillian have strength to protect herself? He would have thought of questioning the truth of heaven itself as to have questioned the enduring love and faith of Lillian; but, if her father should put

forth his authority against her, what could she do?

Seaton tried to shut out the picture. It could yield him only aimless unrest, and that continually. He closed his eyes, and when he opened them again they rested upon the hill of the sword which he wore at his side, and upon which his left hand was resting; and this led his thoughts to the deathbed of his father, and thence into a train that always brought vain and harrowing perplexity. What was the secret of that sword? Who and what was old Stephen Wilson, and where was he? Should he ever see him again? Surely, there was some secret of his life which that strange man could have unraveled. Was that secret forever buried? Could its discovery have any effect, for good or ill, upon his future life?

Oh! what was the use! He had entertained these same reflections a thousand times, and always with the same unsatisfactory results. Resolving to throw off the incubus, he aroused himself and looked towards his companion, who sat gazing vacantly into the fire.

"Douglas, a penny for your thoughts!" "Oh?" returned the lieutenant, looking up. "Upon my soul, Captain, I have been upon the point of hailing you in the same fashion at least a dozen times within the last half hour. But I can tell you what I was thinking of. I was thinking of the old question I asked you in this very valley sixteen months ago, and I was thinking of the answer that had been coming to me continually through those eventful months. You remember the question?"

"Yes. You were anxious to know how we should be next employed."

"Exactly, Seaton; and I have been on a continuous round of discovery ever since. 'And,' he pursued, in a lower tone, 'my thoughts have been wandering over the broad field of experience which the months have opened up to us. We who are living have gained a fame which cannot die.'"

"It will not be allowed to die if our country lives," returned Seaton; "but," he added, with a mournful shake of his head, "do you tell me the future may bring forth of sorrow and sore defeat?" "Pshaw! You are in an ugly dream, Captain. Do you talk of defeat? In the name of heaven's mercy, look around upon this camp! Look upon the ten thousand martyrs! Are they not martyrs in deed and in truth? Hark ye, Robert: This evening, just at midnight, I had occasion to go over to the forges to give directions about shoes for our horses. On my return I crossed the creek by the upper foot bridge, and as I approached the thicket below Snelling's redoubt, I heard a solemn voice issuing from among the scrubby cedars. I drew nearer, with cautious tread, and beheld a scene that I shall never forget—a scene that stirred my soul to its utmost depths. I saw Gen. Washington kneeling upon the frozen crust, his hands folded and lifted heavenward, tears rolling down his cheeks, and with child-like earnestness, beseeching the Heavenly Father to bless and protect his suffering soldiers, and to save our bleeding country! I crept away with a solemn Amen upon my lips, and with the conviction firm in my heart that God would hear and answer Washington's prayer. I tell you, Robert, we shall succeed! Such heroic devotion as our men manifest, directed by our inspired chieftain, cannot fail of accomplishing its object. Men fighting for liberty, with hope of no other reward, do not easily tire. England shall first find my faith in American independence firm and fixed, like the everlasting hills!"

"Douglas!" cried our hero, starting to his feet, his handsome face flushed, and his gray eyes blazing. "Give me your hand! I am with you, heart and soul. I had had unpleasant thoughts. If I could forget the past—"

"No, no, Captain—you cannot afford to do that! I think I know what troubles you. Courage! courage! Hope for the best."

"I will try, Douglas. Ah!" At this point the door of the hut was opened, and a man, wearing the uniform of a cavalry captain, entered. He was young and fair, not more than two-and-twenty years of age, slightly but firmly built, with a nose of steel, and with a face so frank and so grave that it compelled respect and confidence at first sight. He was Henry Lee of Virginia—"Light-Horse Harry"—one of the most daring and successful of the Patriot leaders, and one of the noblest sons of the Old Dominion.

"Robert, do I intrude?" "Bless you, Harry, never! Pull up a seat." "First, my boy, hang this bit of mutton away for your breakfast." And the visitor laid upon the table about half a mutton leg. "It's not far," he added, "but it is a rare treat for this place. I met him rambling in the woods this afternoon, and brought him down with my pistol. Most of the carcass I gave to my boys for a company broth, and I kept for my own but just such a piece as I have brought you."

While Seaton returned thanks, Douglas went to hang the meat away.

"Be sure I will remember you when I shoot a hare," said our hero, after the lieutenant had resumed his seat. "And," he added, seriously, "you will not be forgotten when we eat our next meal. Ah, Harry, this is no light matter. Our men must have meat somehow. This rigorous cold cannot be endured upon the food of the last three days."

"You are right, Robert. I have men in my command who once thought they could never get through a winter's campaign without their daily allowance of rum; but they will gladly give up their rum now, to the very last drop, for a daily bit of meat. Our wants are not answered as they were when Congress was in session in Philadelphia. It is harder to reach them now, for that little town of York, beyond the Susquehanna."

"But," said Seaton, "Washington has been clothed with full power to meet such emergencies. Congress has, for the

time being, surrendered its authority into his hands, and constituted him really a military dictator. He should bring over this difficulty without delay. I tell you, Harry, famine is upon the camp."

"Ah, and our chieftain realizes it. Be assured he will."

Before Lee could finish his sentence an orderly arrived with a verbal message from the commander-in-chief to Captain Seaton. Our hero was wanted at headquarters immediately.

"Will you wait here until I return, Harry?" "Certainly. I am anxious to know what are the general's orders; and, besides, I have something further to give you. Don't stop now. I'll explain when you come back."

Seaton put on his hat and cloak, and, leaving the messenger from the hut, he found Washington alone in his private room, a small apartment on the eastern side of the house, the deep window of which overlooked most of the distant camp. The general's brow was clouded; his lips were compressed, and he had been drumming thoughtfully with his fingers upon the table, by which he sat, but he looked pleasantly up when the young cavalryman entered, and saluted him warmly and even affectionately. When he had motioned his visitor to a seat he arose and went to the window, where he lifted the top of the broad, deep sill as he would have lifted the cover of a chest, and from the spacious cavity within he took a paper, with which he returned to his seat.

"Captain," he said, "I have sent for you to give you your charge a mission requiring in its execution courage and zeal, and clear discrimination. Your first lieutenant, I think, is well acquainted with the highways and byways of the farming districts beyond the hills?"

"Yes, sir," answered Seaton. "He understands the topography of the country, and he knows the people."

"Very well. He will be of assistance in guiding you. You are aware, Captain, that our troops are suffering from want of meat. They must suffer no more, if I can prevent it. I can better afford to draw down the enmity of the Tory farmers than to court for my men the enemy of starvation. On this paper are the names of five-and-twenty farmers who own cattle, and who are known to sympathize with our enemies. You will master your troops to drive away more of these cattle than you can take. If you take you two days—perhaps longer, I want you to bring back two hundred head of cattle, and you will lay the distance as evenly as you can. Let each be loosed upon according to his means; and in this I trust you to exercise your own judgment. Let no animal be hidden from you. Here are blank forms of authority, and I wish you to stamp them upon whom you take cattle; you will give one of these, specifying the number and quality taken, with your attested signature. Perhaps Lieut. Douglas had better attest them. You understand?"

"Perfectly, General."

"And you are aware of the dangers against which you have to guard?" "I shall meet with great caution, sir. And you will remember that I shall have a man with me whose superior for this kind of work cannot be found. I mean Roderic Douglas."

The chieftain bowed in gracious acknowledgment, and after arranging a few minor items, our hero withdrew. "Harry," Douglas cried, Seaton, as he re-entered his hut, "give me, for—Ah, my Roderic, God is always helping Washington to answer his own prayer! We are to have two hundred head of cattle in camp within two days."

"How?" exclaimed Lee. "Are you sure?"

"I am sure that I am commissioned to get them; and, with Roderic's help, I think you know what that must mean." Seaton then explained, after which he summoned his orderly-sergeant and directed him to have the full troop in readiness for moving at daybreak.

"And now," he said, turning to Lee, "after the subject of his raid was fully understood, 'you said I had something else to give me. What is it?'" "Seaton, and you, Douglas—you will hold this a secret which I now tell to you."

They both promised.

"And, Robert," he pursued, "you will ask me no questions. I have been to-day on duty outside the lines on the opposite bank of the Schuylkill, and I have received, by private hands, a packet from friends in Philadelphia. Under cover with a mislaid card, which I must give you, with the request that I would deliver it into your hands, which I now do."

Seaton took the letter, and by the light of the fire he could see that the superscription was in the hand of Patience Angell. Having thanked his friend as well as his startled emotions would let him, he got his candle, and went to the window, where he looked out, and he found himself alone. Lee and Douglas had quietly slipped away.

He sat down to the rough table, and having drawn the candle to his elbow, he broke the seal of the packet. It was a letter from Patience, enclosing two other letters. He read that of the housewife first. It was dated, Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1778, and had been written a little over a week on its way. First, the writer gave a detailed account of her management of household affairs. Mr. Morris had gone beyond the Susquehanna with Congress, but had left her all the money she needed. She concluded as follows:

"I send you two letters enclosed. I was with Mrs. Eastcourt when she wrote. She died on the next day, and I have not forgotten my promise. I will look to Lillian as best I can; but she is a brave girl, and will be most likely to help herself. I do not see danger yet in any definite form. Should the need come I will help her to flee if I can. Your friend and servant, PATIENCE ANGELL."

Mrs. Eastcourt's note was but a faint, trembling scrawl, written with a pencil, and some time anterior to the date of Patience's letter.

"Robert Seaton—O, my son, I am dying! Do not forget my promise. Remember it as you would remember a promise to the dying. All that I ever said to you I say over and over again. There is need that you should care for Lillian. Of there is need. Once more—remember your promise."

"MARRIAGE."

Lillian's letter, stained with tears, was in substance as follows:

"My Dearest of Earth: My Robert—I know not how to write. O, if I could see you, and hear your dear voice! My father is dead! To what end, if I tell you are distant from me? Alas! I will not think. I will not borrow tears for distressing you. If I could submit to my

father's entreaties I should be miserable; but I will hold out to the end. If the worst comes, I shall see. Our good Father will help me. The necessity may not be far distant. There is an English earl here whom my father wishes to force upon me. But do not fear. . . . I shall know better what to do before me when the first shadow of the funeral is lifted from our house. O, my darling! I know you cannot come to me; but may I not come to you? People would not think it wrong if they knew."

"LILLIAN!" Robert folded up the letters, and put the minto his pocket. What could he do? He could only wait, and pray, and hope. There was more food for harassing thought; but if Lillian could be brave, why could not he? But—this English earl! From all the rest this figure was singled out as the object to be dreaded and feared.

Half an hour later the young commander went out and satisfied himself that his troop would be ready at break of day for moving.

"An English earl!" he muttered to himself, after he had laid his head upon his straw pillow. "I wish he would come in my way on the morrow!"

It was only a shadow; but in it Robert Seaton saw his evil genius.

(To be continued.)

Copyright.

Churkhas and Flying Fish.

Three men of the Fifth Churkhas were trained by experienced Swiss guides—one with Lieutenant Bruce in the early '90s, and the other with Sir Martin Conway in 1894. Good-tempered, cheerful, keen, and full of fun, they became general favorites wherever they went. They, on their part, thoroughly appreciated the kindness with which they were treated, and their wonderful and delightful experiences in Europe still afford an endless topic of conversation. The little Himalayans were intensely interested in everything they saw, the sea and the ships proving a source of great delight. Flying fish, however, they could not at all understand. To such great wilderers of the red tide mode of piscine locomotion seemed most improper. One of these fish having fallen on board the ship, was immediately pounced upon by Karbir and Amar Sing. Being asked what their friends in the regiment would think when told that fish could fly, the Churkhas naively replied that they hadn't the slightest intention of mentioning the fact, as their reputations for veracity were at present good, and, should they try their comrades' credulity with this traveler's tale no one would believe a word they might say for the rest of their service.

—Blackwood's.

Essay on Heroes.

Heroes are folks What has their Name in the Paper every day and their Picture on Sunday.

Some Heroes is lucky to Be Where they ain't no girls to Get them in Corners and Kiss them Before you Can say Jack Robeson that's where Dewey showed His good Sents if their girls over to Manila got after him He could yell to one of the Boys to turn the hose on them.

Every time a Hero goes down Street Everybody wants to Set them up For Him, and He Don't hat to do Nothin for a Livin Becos he can be heard around if He wants to and The theaters all lets Him in Free.

He rides in one of the Front Carriages in the Processions, too, and Everybody Cheers Him and I bet he feels Blame stuck up only He tries not to show it.

I wish I would be a Hero with a sword and a uniform with Them things on your shoulders what hang over in tassels. They look fine in a body's photograph, and Then mebbey Ethel Wharton wouldn't Think so much of tom barlow just becus He stole a little old meassly pup, and give it to her.—Cleveland Leader.

Tam Won Easy.

A country lass had two suitors, each of whom wished for the privilege of accompanying her to a certain ball. She not wishing to offend either of them told them, for a lark, to go to their respective homes and to put each a handful of peas in their boots and start at a certain time to come to her house, and he who arrived first would get taking her to the ball. Tam and Jock agreed, and both set off, while the damsel arayed herself and sat down to await the arrival of the lucky man.

The first to appear was Tam, with a radiant smile on his face, and he was at once declared the winner, and he proposed on the way to the ball and was accepted. As they returned home, the fair one asked Tam how he managed to beat Jock. "I'm sure your feet must be in an awful state!" "Aye," answered Tam; "they are gey sticky."

"Sticky?" she answered, in surprise. "Aye," said Tam; "I'll bid my peas."—Scottish Nights.

Died in His Arms.

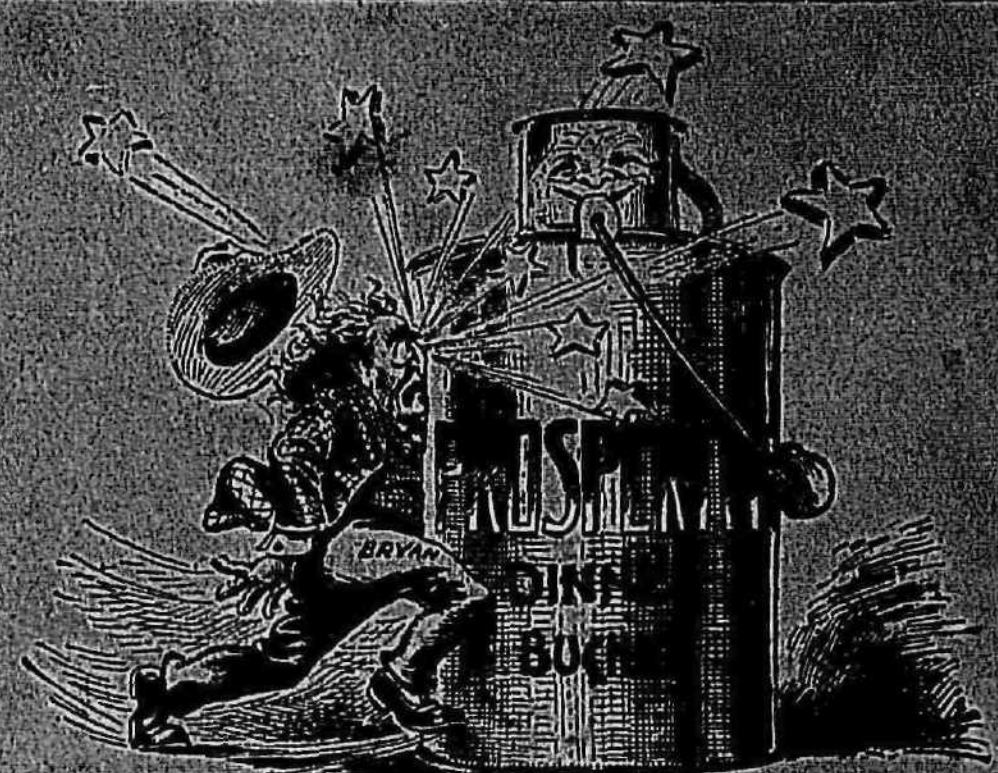
While the Rev. George J. Meredith, pastor of the Newport church, was preaching an eloquent sermon yesterday, it was noticed by his congregation that he seemed disquieted at the screams of a child that came from the parsonage adjoining the church. Finally, he was unable to continue his discourse, and hastily left the pulpit and ran into the parsonage, just in time to have his youngest child die in his arms.

In the absence of the father and the family the baby somewhere had found a package of arsenic, and, thinking it sugar, had taken sufficient to kill him in a short while.—Bridgeport (N. Y.) correspondence New York Press.

Largest Bronze Statue.

In St. Petersburg is the largest bronze statue in existence—that of Peter the Great—which weighs 1,000 tons.

(Well, I see Mrs. Blank is breaking in, is the women's comment when they read in the paper that Mrs. Blank will give a reception.)



Bryan—Eh? Ah, excuse me; I didn't see you.

Won't Find the Issue.

Bryan has indicated his purpose to make the big standing army the burden of his attack upon the administration in the campaigns of this year and next. He will try to make the people believe that this army was organized for the purpose of oppressing them, and he will raise his hands in holy horror at the specter of military rule.

But when Bryan takes the stump this fall he will find that issue disposed of.

The big standing army to which he expects to point will not be found in the United States as a menace to the liberty of the people. Every company of it will be in the Philippines or on the way there. The troops are being raised to fight the Philippine rebels and not to oppress the people of America, and Bryan and the other Democratic demagogues know that.

A story has been circulated to the effect that a big reserve of the new army was to be kept in this country. The story reached the ears of Secretary of War Root. That official denied it emphatically. Every one of the volunteers, he declares, will eat his Christmas dinner in Manila.

Of course, it will be difficult to prove that a standing army engaged in putting down an insurrection on the other side of the Pacific ocean can be a menace to the people of the United States, and in view of the circumstances the Democrats will be foolish to try it.—Cleveland Leader.

Hard Times for One Class.

The effects of a protective tariff are probably felt nowhere in the country more than in Pittsburg. Consequently the following statistics, compiled by the New York World, are of more than passing interest: Area of Pittsburg's industrial Klondyke, 280 square miles; number of industries being operated on full time, 118; number of men employed in these, embracing all classes, 270,000; average wages per day, \$2.15; range of wages, \$1.75 to \$7 per day; number of idle men, none, except from sickness; number of mills and factories unable to run full time by reason of scarcity of labor, 60; railroads unable to move freight promptly because the traffic is 30 per cent. larger than all the freight cars in service; gross daily value of trade in industrial Klondyke, \$9,000,000.

When it is remembered that the foregoing statements are published by a journal that has lost no opportunity for denouncing and ridiculing the Dingley tariff bill, they form pretty good evidence that there is more comfort in the present situation for industrial toilers than for free-trade theorists. And it should also be remembered that most industries throughout the country are nearly if not quite as active as those of Pittsburg. These are hard times only for those who are hunting anti-tariff arguments.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The McKinley Policy.

It is American first, last and all the time. It never hails, never hesitates, whether the question be the defense of American industries or the defense of American dignity. McKinleyism and Americanism are synonymous terms. The one involves the other. Listen to what the President of the United States said in his address before the Catholic summer school at Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1890:

"The flag symbolizes our purposes and our aspirations; it represents what we believe and what we mean to maintain, and wherever it floats it is the flag of the free, the hope of the oppressed; and wherever it is assailed, at any sacrifice it will be carried to a triumphant peace."

This utterance was greeted with ringing cheers, all the reports agree in saying. Its lofty purport appealed instantly to the intelligent minds to which it was addressed. It appeals to every true American throughout a country consecrated to freedom and progress. It ought to make the small coteries of "free-in-the-rear" and Americans feel smaller and smaller.

Northwestern Harvest Needs.

The farmers of the Northwest are kicking again, but it is a different kind of a kick from that of three years ago. In those days of '90, when lamentations for the crime of '73 filled the air of the Northwest, the burden of complaint was scarcity of work, scarcity of dollars and the too large purchasing capacity of the dollar when acquired because of the cheapness of everything. This year the times are out of joint for the farmers because of the scarcity of men to work in the harvest fields. Wages are offered ranging from \$2.50 a day and board for common harvest hands to \$4 a day for threshing machine engineers, and even at these figures it is well nigh impossible to get men enough to do the work. Everybody able to work seems to be

having something else to do that is more congenial or more profitable than harvest field work. If Brother Bryan would make a tour of the Northwest at this time he could still expound to a 20-jobs looking for every idle man, and his explanation of the phenomenon would be interesting in view of the doctrines he preached in the last campaign year—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

Gloomy Days for Copperheads.

The feelings of the copperheads as they read of the preparations in this country to stamp out the rebellion promptly must be about as gloomy as those of their friend Aguinaldo. The ten regiments already filed are rapidly getting into shape to aid the veterans of Otis' army when the word for the general advance comes at the close of the rainy season. The ranks of the ten regiments authorized a few days ago will probably be filled by the latter part of September. Otis will have three times as many effective men with him by February next as at the latest as he had at the opening of last February when the war began. These preparations to stamp out Aguinaldo are calculated to have a depressing influence on Atkinson, Bryan, Garrison and the rest of the Aguinaldists.

Anti-imperialism will begin to look sick when MacArthur, Whetton and Lawton start out to round up the Tagals a few months hence.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Work Focking the Man.

The following advertisement appears conspicuously in a leading Northwestern newspaper of recent date:

WANTED—Laborers are needed in the harvest fields of Minnesota and especially in the Dakotas. Harvest will soon begin to be followed by threshing. Good wages are offered and low rates of transportation are offered by the railroads. There is an opportunity for all that are unemployed.—St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

This is a time when work seeks the man, and no man need search for work. It is a time of McKinley and prosperity.

Cause for Chastened Satisfaction.

When it is remembered that the foregoing statements are published by a journal that has lost no opportunity for denouncing and ridiculing the Dingley tariff bill, they form pretty good evidence that there is more comfort in the present situation for industrial toilers than for free-trade theorists. And it should also be remembered that most industries throughout the country are nearly if not quite as active as those of Pittsburg. These are hard times only for those who are hunting anti-tariff arguments.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.



John Bull—We don't worry about merchandise balances so long as our deficit is made good by returns on foreign investments and profits on our ocean carrying trade.

Uncle Sam—Well, if you're satisfied we are; but what is to become of British industries if your American debtors keep on increasing their payments to you in the shape of manufactured goods, in place of raw materials?

The President's Policy.

It makes the President's meaning so plain that the dullest can take it in, and the most dishonest cannot any longer pretend to be in doubt about it.—Harford Courant.

As time goes on, the conviction has become stronger with all thinking men that the President took the only course possible in regard to the Philippines.—Springfield Union.

The politicians seeking by intrigue and every other artifice to trap this sincere and masterful man might just as well give up and save their credit and their reputation.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

That is a brief statement of an enlarged and profound policy. It is the condensation of columns that have previously been written, and contains all the promises of the original proclamation to the Filipinos.—Buffalo News.

How much higher, and purer, and healthier is the tone of these exalted sentiments than the tricky and treacherous utterances of a Bryan who dares to slander the flag of his country by saying that it carries tyranny and oppression to the Filipinos instead of the light of liberty and civilization.—Leavenworth Times.

There is nothing of equivocation here, and the candid, emphatic manner in which this declaration of the purpose of American loyalty and patriotism is made, coupled with the surroundings and the circumstances in which it was made, should silence for all time the carping critics who were so sternly rebuked.—Baltimore American.

The Antioch News

J. J. HURKE, Publisher.
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Adj. Gen. William C. Fisher of the Spanish war veterans, received a telegram from Mrs. Helen M. Gould, who was unanimously elected national sponsor of the Spanish War Veterans Association, thanking the society for the honor.

Dog-in-the-Pot, a member of the Hancock tribe of Indians, committed suicide at Virginia City, Mont., because of unrequited love. Dog-in-the-Pot was in love with Ramona, the belle of the Indian camp, and sought her hand in marriage. His offer was rejected.

At Sydney, N. S. W., Right Hon. George Houston held the revenue, treasurer and minister of railways, and the other members of the cabinet resigned in consequence of the action of the assembly, which passed a resolution declaring a lack of confidence in the ministry.

Two members of the Cincinnati fire department and a child 4 years old were suffocated the other day. Monroe Denard, 4, fell into a vault in the rear of his father's house. Firemen Thomas Bland and Harry Heinemann went down a ladder to rescue him. The three were killed by gases in the vault.

Twelve prominent labor men, delegates from the six big textile unions of this country, in Boston formulated a plan for the federation of the several textile organizations, with the ostensible object of organizing 500,000 mill operatives. All signed the agreement recommending a general federation, which will be reported to the big unions.

A shooting affray which occurred at Naco, a small town on the International line, nine miles from Bisbee, Ariz., caused the death of one American cowboy and a Mexican guard, the wounding of several other persons and ultimately in the delivering over to the Mexican authorities of four American citizens, who will be tried for murder.

The steamer Antares, which left Helsingborg, Sweden, on May 25 last, with an expedition under Prof. A. G. Nathorst, was spoken off the Skaw, the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark, on her return from her search along the northeast coast of Greenland for Prof. Andree. She reported that she had found no trace of the missing aeronaut.

The threatened stoppage of Detroit, Lima and Northern traffic over the Ohio Southern tracks between Lima, Ohio, and St. Johns occurred the other day. The Lima and Northern had been ordered to vacate the Southern tracks, but ignored the notice, and the latter company blocked the Lima and Northern trains at Lima by placing an engine on the track. The trouble arose from a dispute over the lease of the Southern tracks.

The standing of the clubs in the National League race is as follows:
W. L. W. L.
Brooklyn... 84 37 Chicago... 65 61
Philadelphia... 78 47 Pittsburgh... 62 62
Boston... 75 48 Louisville... 51 67
Baltimore... 71 50 New York... 50 72
Cincinnati... 71 54 Washington... 42 79
St. Louis... 71 50 Cleveland... 10 112

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:
W. L. W. L.
Indianapolis... 75 47 St. Paul... 57 69
Minneapolis... 70 50 Milwaukee... 55 68
Detroit... 64 60 Kansas City... 53 70
Grand Rapids... 63 62 Buffalo... 53 70

BREVITIES.
Stagnant, Alaska, has absorbed its rival city, Dy.

It has improved the crop outlook in western India, and the fears of a famine have been removed.

Fishermen who have returned from the cod fishing grounds on the Labrador coast report an almost absolute failure.

European nations are considering projects to boycott the Paris exposition because of the verdict in the Dreyfus case.

The Rev. James C. Caldwell, a well-known Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia, was instantly killed in a runaway accident.

J. W. Coffey, former sheriff of Russell County, died at his home near Greeshboro, Ky. A collar button got into his lungs some six months ago, and this caused his death.

Prof. Campbell of the Lick Observatory has discovered that the polar star is a triple system, two of the bodies revolving about each other and at the same time moving about the third body.

While temporarily insane because of typhoid fever, Mrs. Marion Conrad, the wife of a Canton, Ohio, farmer, took a razor and hacked her throat from ear to ear while looking into a mirror. Death was instantaneous.

Near Columbia, S. C., 200 feet of trestle on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens road over Broad river gave way under a train load of granite. Several cars and an engine fell fifty feet into the water. Four men were killed.

Four masked men held up Southern Pacific train No. 10, west-bound, at Cochise station, Arizona, blew open Wells Fargo & Co.'s strong money safe with dynamite, took the treasure it contained, and escaped to the mountains.

A head-on collision on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Tionn, Pa., resulted in the death of one man and the injury of three. Engineers (twice) failed to see a set target and crashed into another freight that was about to take a siding.

Owing to the laws of Mexico prohibiting the removal of bodies from that country until two years after death, the body of Frank Ives, the former champion billiard player, who died at Progress, cannot be brought to this country for burial.

Wellington C. Lewellyn, accused of killing Police Officers Clifford and Griffiths in Denver, Colo., Aug. 13, was arrested at El Reno, O. T.

In Philadelphia, Cramp's ship building yards have resumed operations. The 150 blacksmiths and machinists who struck on the day of the shut-down did not return to work.

Fire started by spontaneous combustion in the Turkish room of Andrew McCall's handsome winter residence in Altadena, Cal. The caretaker extinguished the flames, with help of neighbors, after \$5,000 damage had been done.

CAPTAIN CARTER'S CASE

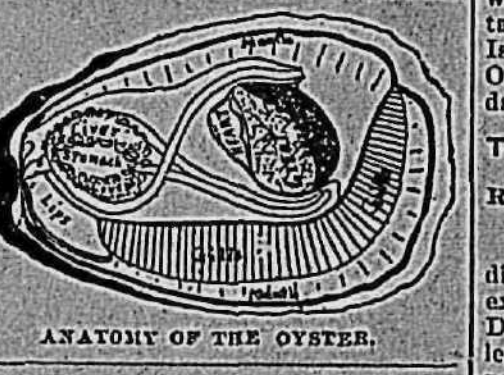
The Dreyfus case has a parallel in our own country. In the charges of counsel for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter are true. They assert that the disgraced army officer, who was found guilty of espionage, was sentenced to the extent of several million dollars by a court martial appointed to investigate charges preferred against him in connection with the improvement in Savannah harbor. In Savannah harbor, it is really the victim of injustice and intrigue, which rivals French military justice and that he will be vindicated if given a fair trial. Carter was declared guilty by the court martial over a year ago, but the President had ex-Senator Edmunds review the evidence and directed Attorney General Olney to hear oral arguments by the counsel on both sides and render an opinion. Meanwhile the opponents of Carter charge that political influence has been exerted to save a guilty man from the punishment he merits, viz., dismissal from the army and imprisonment. As a sensational denouncement, Gen. Elwell S. Otis, now in the Philippines, who presided over the court martial, is accused of perjury and subornation of perjury in this connection.

Of all the scandals concerning the honor and integrity of the army none has been so serious as that affecting the reputation of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, late Government engineer in charge of the works at Savannah, Ga. In the winter of 1898 it was whispered that extensive frauds had been committed in connection with the Government work in Savannah harbor. Capt. Carter had been in charge of this work for a number of years, and it was his successor, Capt. Cassius B. Gillette, who first intimated that the work at Savannah was suspicious. Following an investigation by Col. Gillespie, Maj. Raymond and M. S. Adams of the engineer corps of the Savannah works, the charges were formulated against Capt. Carter, then military attaché to the American embassy at London, to the effect that he conspired with contractors to defraud the United States and obtain allowances for fraudulent claims amounting to two and a half million dollars, that he had induced a large number of men to endorse a false pay roll and did other criminal acts, including embezzlement.

A court martial was ordered, with Gen. Otis as president, and Col. Thomas H. Barr as judge advocate. The proceedings of the court martial were no sooner begun than intimations were heard that through the operations of a hostile clique in the engineering corps of the army the court had been packed against Carter and that he was to be condemned to a certain. On the other hand, it was charged by Carter's enemies that political influence and wealth were being used to secure his escape from punishment. However this may be, he was tried, found guilty in May, 1898, and the findings of the court sent to the President.

OYSTER SEASON IS ON.
The Supply This Year Will Be Unusually Abundant.
The oyster season is on. From now until the last day of April—during which time the spelling of all the months will contain an "r"—it will be proper to eat oysters. The first dredgings this year, dealers say, indicate that the supply for the season will be unusually abundant. All of the Eastern oystermen are reported as having increased their facilities for dredging, extended their beds, and provided more boats. Western dealers also

declared that better transportation facilities have been obtained.
Last year it took 250,000 oysters a week to supply Chicago. In previous years the average was considerably less. With the increased supply the dealers are preparing for a sale that will come nearer the 500,000 mark. New York consumes 1,000,000 oysters a week, half of which are sold at the wharves at low prices, and it is estimated that 150,000 are consumed each week in St. Louis.



ANATOMY OF THE OYSTER.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.
"Pinafore" was raging.
Telephones were a novelty.
"Baby Mine" was prevalent.
Dennis Kearney was rampant.
Sitting Bull was a "big injun."
Campanini was the great tenor.
Adelaide Neilson was playing Juliet.
Six-day walking matches were a craze.
Prince Louis Napoleon was slain by Zulus.
England was fighting Afghans and Zulus.
Kaiser William celebrated his golden wedding.
Gen. Grant was finishing a tour of the world.
"Wat'yer say?" was the slang phrase of the day.
The great Brooklyn bridge was nearing completion.
The United States army was fighting with Ute Indians.
Leadville was two years old and had 20,000 inhabitants.
Zola's "L'Assommoir" had just shocked the reading world.
Millionaire A. T. Stewart's body was stolen for ransom.
Gravy succeeded Marshal McMahon as president of France.
Sol Eytinge, Jr., Frank Bellew and Thomas Worth were leading humorous artists.
Bernhardt created a furore in London and announced an intention of coming to America.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON.

THIS IS THE SENTENCE IMPOSED UPON DREYFUS.

Captain is Confident of Release Despite the Judgment—New Degradation of Condemned Man in No Possible World to Boreotti Paris Fair.

All France is perplexed over the effect of the verdict in the Dreyfus court martial, which sentenced to a life term of imprisonment in ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. Even the men most familiar with the nation's law differ in opinion as to whether or not the condemned man will have to suffer the ten years' detention imposed by the judges. Dreyfus himself holds that the five years' solitary confinement will offset the new sentence and many prominent lawyers hold the same view.

Attorney Demange of counsel for the defense, Col. Jominat, president of the court martial, and Clerk Coupois of the military tribunal declare that the imprisonment on Devil's Island will count for nothing and that the new term must be served by the captain. The theory that the sentence was fixed at ten years by the judges and that the punishment would be equal to that already undergone seems baseless. It was shown that the vote of the court martial—5 to 2—made such verdict obligatory and the question of the accused man's early release was not considered by the tribunal.

A second degradation will not be possible, as Dreyfus' sword was not returned to him and he has no epaulettes on the uniform which he now wears. Formal application for revision will be made as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared.

Dreyfus bore the terrible shock with marvelous fortitude, one might almost say with unnatural calm. He seemed stupefied when Attorney Labori committed to him the verdict, but he afterward rallied.

Alfred Dreyfus and Mathieu Dreyfus, his brother, visited the prisoners during the course of the afternoon, his brother subsequently leaving for Paris. The application to the court of revision was taken to him by M. Labori's assistant and he signed it. Sunday he spoke but little, although he seemed in better spirits than



M. DREYFUS.

might have been anticipated. The meeting with his wife was naturally very affecting, but both held up as well as possible. He said to her:
"I am not uneasy regarding myself, as I shall soon be free, but I think of you and my poor children. They will be branded as the children of a traitor."
Dreyfus is convinced that the ten years' imprisonment to which he is sentenced will be wiped out by the five years of solitary seclusion he underwent on Devil's Island, and he expects to be released by Oct. 15, which will be five years from the date of his former condemnation.

TO BOYCOTT PARIS EXPOSITION

Reports from All Parts of Civilization Would Indicate This Result.
Reports from all parts of the world indicate a general boycotting of the Paris exposition because of the verdict in the Dreyfus case. Germany will doubtless lead in this effective condemnation of the nation which bears the Dreyfus scandal. Although the various governments have already been allotted space for exhibits and their buildings are under way, it is



DREYFUS TWO CHILDREN.

probable that many of the powers will decide to abandon their plans for the big fair. Where it will be impossible for the governments to cancel arrangements individual exhibitors will refuse to participate and they predict utter failure for what was to have been the crowning event of the century.

The London press is open in denouncing the judgment of the Rennes court. Leading papers of Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary and other nations unite in advocating a boycott of the exposition. In the United States, from which France expected to draw thousands of visitors, a similar movement is said to be on foot.

From many New York pulpits Sunday the verdict of the Dreyfus court martial was denounced in unmeasured terms. Everywhere in the city, where the result of the court martial was discussed, the judges who rendered the verdict of guilty were severely criticised. In Chicago this feeling has been noticed everywhere.

From gray-bearded men of business to the newbays there is now a feeling of repulsion for all that appertains to France. In his pulpit at the First Baptist Church the Rev. P. S. Henson declared Dreyfus a martyr and said the decision was a disgrace in the eyes of justice.

Among the reports from Berlin that of the Cologne Gazette is very significant. The Gazette says: "This verdict stamps France as belonging to the barbaric middle ages. A wall has been established between France and the remainder of the civilized world."

LATEST PICTURE OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS



CAPT. DREYFUS.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Chicago Correspondence.
The developments of the last week have all been in the direction of improvement. Reports of railroad earnings have shown further gains, the bank clearings are again well ahead of those for the corresponding week last year and from every section comes the news of steadily increasing activity in trade and manufacturing lines. Prices are being well maintained for the reason that the production, great as it has been in the last few months, is still considerably below the demand. Collections are uniformly reported to be good and wholesalers say that the proportion of each transaction is showing a gratifying increase.

In the security markets there has been some uneasiness shown with regard to the Transvaal situation and money rates have also shown a tendency to harden. The result of this has been that during the latter part of the week prices for stocks showed a considerable decline. On all the recessions, however, good buying has made its appearance in the standard stocks. Trading sentiment at the moment is somewhat mixed, but the best opinion is that as soon as money again eases up the stock market will again develop into a bull affair. Meanwhile, it is expected to continue to have two sides, with fluctuations covering a range of two or three points.

Business on the Board of Trade suffered to some extent from the state of the weather. The volume of speculative transactions was thereby curtailed, and the lack of activity gave to the markets an appearance of weakness which was more apparent than real. Holders of wheat had to battle with increasing receipts, but were sustained in their efforts by a liberal outflow toward foreign ports and the fact that, notwithstanding almost daily claims of no demand from abroad, the weekly shipments from this country to Europe exceeded by about 40 per cent the combined efforts of all the other exporting countries of the world.

Corn closed Saturday without any appreciable change in price from that ruling at the close of the previous week. Reports from the country were generally dimmed, and more or less from the extremely dry, hot weather, but the speculative appreciation of the amount of injury is displayed in the immobility of the grain's value, notwithstanding the excellence of the shipping demand. It is true that freight rates are "hardening," and that would have a natural tendency to depress prices west, but they could not be kept down on that account if there was any doubt of a large crop being practically assured, although it may not be so overwhelmingly heavy as promised two weeks ago.

The dry term has come to an end, and farm work in preparation for another season, temporarily suspended by the lack of moisture, can now be resumed, so that the flourishing condition of things agricultural continues in undiminished degree.

OTIS PLANS CAMPAIGN.

Commander in Philippines Lays Out Work for Army and Navy.
Considerable progress has been made by Maj. Gen. Otis upon the plan of campaign he will open immediately upon the beginning of the dry season. Gen. Otis proposes to divide the army of 14,040 combatants and the mountain batteries and dynamite guns which he will have in December into two divisions, commanded by MacArthur and Lawton. One of these will operate to the north of Manila, and the other to the west and south. Each division will operate in two military provinces to be defined by Gen. Otis, but there will be effective and prompt cooperation when it is desirable.

It is expected each commander will have six brigades under his command, the remainder of the troops being employed to garrison Manila and other seaport towns through which the insurgents are receiving supplies. Lawton will be required to make quick movements, and it is proposed to place the cavalry brigade under his command. The navy and marine corps will also be doing effective work. It is understood to be the intention of the administration to enforce a strict blockade of the Philippine ports. Coal trust Pittsburg, Pa., has popped up the price of lump coal 10 cents a ton.

BRINGS TIDINGS OF PEARY.

Steamer Windward Returns from the Far Frozen North.
After having wintered in the far northern polar regions Explorer Peary's steamer has arrived at Boston, N. E., from West Greenland. Peary penetrated into the "land of the midnight sun" fifty miles farther north than Syrdorp went with the Fram. Jan. 6, while pushing toward Cape Columbia, on the northern extremity of Grinnell Land, Peary had both his feet frozen. He was hauled 100 miles on a sledge to the Windward, where Dr. Dickrick amputated the frozen members. His expedition was fruitful of good results. Besides finding that Buchanan Strait was really a closed bay, the party came across the last camp of the lost Greely expedition.

At Fort Conger, Greely's old headquarters, in Lady Franklin bay, Peary found a Greely house and its contents just as it was left by his predecessor fifteen years ago. Peary will remain at Etah this fall and winter, and next February, when the light saves he will start north, the whole tribe of Arctic Highlanders supporting him.

News of Minor Note.

Power house in Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, burned. Loss \$85,000.
Fifty-five postal messengers, Cleveland, struck for \$10 a month, an increase of \$2.
Richard Kessor, Springfield, Mass., sentenced to hang, committed suicide by the morphine route.

Cleveland, Ohio, has a company of soldiers in the Philippines and their mothers requested Gen. Corbin to hurry them home. They are indignant because the general says they are doing unnecessary "cackling."

DREYFUS IS GUILTY

This is the Verdict of the Rennes Court-Martial.

FAMOUS TRIAL ENDS

Judges Uphold the French Army at the Expense of Justice.

Closing Scenes in the World's Most Famous Military Trial—M. Demange Pleads Eloquent for the Prisoner—Accused Dramatically Declares His Innocence—Verdict Not Unexpected—Precipitous Taken to Prevent an Outbreak.

The court-martial in the case of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus having deliberated for three hours, came into court at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and after the usual impressive formalities pronounced the prisoner guilty of the charge of treason. A wild scene followed, but the presence of a strong force of gendarmes prevented serious results. Dreyfus dramatically proclaimed his innocence.

The morning of the day which was to decide the fate of Capt. Dreyfus broke dull and cheerless at Rennes, and the courtroom was filled with a cold, unsympathetic light, which lent sadness to the

proceedings. This was enhanced by the grave aspect of the audience. The faces of the judges also reflected the solemnity of the occasion.

The last session of the court martial opened at 7:30 a. m. The prisoner looked dazed and in ill health, apparently suffering from the great strain. M. Demange resumed his speech for the defense, which was interrupted Friday by the adjournment of the court. The audience listened to his remarks with the most serious attention and he was also closely followed by the judges. The peroration of M. Demange was a splendid piece of oratory. His voice thundered through the court and echoed around the officers and troops stationed in the court yard crowded around the entrance of the hall, standing on tip-toe to catch a glimpse of the speaker, while inside the hall many of the audience were moved to tears. After Maitre Demange had spoken Maitre Labori arose and formally renounced his right to plead.

The court then adjourned its session until 3 p. m., the judges retiring to deliberate on the verdict, which was announced in open court at the hour of its reconvening.

Chronology of the Dreyfus Case.

1894.
April 1—Esterhazy writes the bordereau and sends it to Reuvenstokpen.
September—Bordereau brought to Colonel Sandherr.
Oct. 15—Dreyfus arrested on charge of treason.
Dec. 19—Dreyfus court martial begins.
1895.
Jan. 6—Dreyfus publicly degraded.
Feb. 9—Law passed sending Dreyfus to Devil's Island.
June 1—Piquart placed at head of Intelligence bureau.
1896.
May 1—Piquart discovers the petit bleu.
Sept. 14—Piquart exposes the fact that Dreyfus was convicted by secret evidence.
Nov. 1—Henry's forgeries used to convince Chamber of Dreyfus' guilt.
1897.
Nov. 15—Mathieu Dreyfus denounces Esterhazy as the real author of the bordereau.
1898.
Jan. 11—Esterhazy acquitted of charge of writing the bordereau.
Jan. 12—Colonel Piquart arrested.
Jan. 13—Zola writes the "J'accuse" letter.
Feb. 24—Piquart expelled from the army.
July 18—Zola flees from France.
Aug. 31—Henry confesses to forgery and commits suicide.
Sept. 20—Dreyfus verdict referred to Court of Cassation.
1899.
June 3—Court of Cassation decides Dreyfus shall have a new trial.
June 7—Dreyfus ordered home on cruiser Stax.
June 30—Dreyfus lands in France.
Aug. 7—Trial opens at Rennes.
Sept. 9—Dreyfus is found guilty.

OLD WORLD & NOTABLES

"Oom" Paul's salary is \$35,000 a year.
Queen Victoria seldom drinks tea or coffee.
The Duke of York has an imposing collection of cigar holders.
The Sultan of Morocco will not allow a lightning rod near to enter his dominions.

BOERS TALK OF WAR

HEATED SPEECHES IN TRANSVAAL LEGISLATURE

Concentration of British troops on the Republic's frontier considered as a menace—Transvaal's Boers in plainest terms.

In the Volksraad at Pretoria Thursday Secretary of State Balfour read the reply of Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, to the Transvaal query as to why Great Britain was concentrating troops on the border of the Transvaal. It was to the effect that the British troops are being concentrated to guard British interests and as a precaution against contingencies. A debate followed, regarding the mobilization of the British troops. The speeches were bellicose and were applauded by the members and by the people in the public galleries. President Kruger appealed to the orators to moderate their tone.

Mr. Dreyfus said that he had had experience in the matter of British troops. If there would be war the Transvaal would stand together. The Transvaal could go no further than she had gone, and as the British were sending forces toward the frontier the Transvaal must do likewise. Jonkherr Wolmarus asserted that Mr. Chamberlain was attempting coercion, and that troops were not necessary for peaceful negotiations. He urged an immediate counter move by the troops of the Transvaal. Jonkherr Van Rensburg attacked the British concentration of troops. He declared that negotiations of the Rhodes clique wanted to get possession of the Transvaal to cover their failure and fraud in Rhodesia. Jonkherr Tosen considered Sir Alfred Milner's reply equivalent to a declaration of war by Great Britain. Jonkherr Wolmarus, who is a member of the executive council, here interrupted Jonkherr Tosen, saying: "It is nothing of the kind." Jonkherr Tosen read a telegram from the Pretoria district stating that the people there would rise in rebellion if President Kruger went to another conference.

State Attorney Smuts said the burghers whom he represented had instructed him not to budge, but he would persuade them to allow him to do so if peace could thereby be preserved. He feared, however, that this was hopeless, as the independence of the Transvaal was assailed. Jonkherr Botha insisted that Mr. Chamberlain was influenced by his brother, who was chairman of the firm of Keweenaw, ammunition manufacturers, which was in opposition to the Transvaal in the dynamite matter. Other speakers declared that the Jameson raiders were robbers and murderers, and should have been hanged. The debate continued until late in the afternoon.



COMMANDER OF THE BOERS.

In the afternoon and the Volksraad was worked into a pitch of patriotic fervor. In the course of the debate President Kruger said that he had been offered equal rights with the burghers, but would not take them. Mr. Chamberlain was striving to get a franchise, which the Transvaal did not want. He feared that Mr. Chamberlain really aimed to get possession of the country. The burghers were willing to give much for the sake of peace, but they would not sacrifice their independence. He glorified Mr. Gladstone's retrocession in 1881 as a noble deed. The President added that if it now came to fighting the Almighty would be the arbiter. The Volksraad rose without passing the resolution which had called for the debate.

Advices from the Transvaal show that the Boers have arranged everything so as to be able to cope with hostilities. The instant they are declared. The British cabinet council in London Friday attracted greater public interest than any meeting of the ministers for years past. Although the foreign office has not given out a statement, the general impression was that no ultimatum would be sent to the Transvaal at present and that a time limit will be placed for a conference at Cape Town.

COMMISSION FILES REPORT.

Tells of the Condition of Porto Rico and Suggests Laws.

Secretary Root received a report from the insular commission on the condition of the island of Porto Rico, which makes laws to be enforced on the island. The commission consists of Mr. Kennedy, Judge Charles and Maj. Walker, and has studied Porto Rico for the last six months.

Many improvements are to be made if the report satisfies the cabinet. Public schools for both day and night, with the English language to be used, will be opened, and all Spanish laws and courts will be abolished and in place will be the American system with American judges. The Porto Ricans must have speedy relief, as the natives have allowed their coffee plantations to go to waste, and the place of the commission is to take in trade in the United States for the Porto Rican.

President of Creek Nation.

Final returns show that Pleasant Porter, the progressive candidate, has been elected president of the Creek Nation. He was elected by a majority of 1,000 votes, defeating ex-Chief Porter and Second Chief McIntosh.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT STARTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.



PLEADS FOR DREYFUS.

M. Demange Eloquent Asks Justice for Accused Officer.

The court room at Rennes Friday was pervaded with an air of great solemnity when M. Demange began his plea in defense of Dreyfus. The high court entered the court looking unusually solemn and piteously wretched. M. Demange stood silent for a moment before he spoke. Drawing himself together for the supreme effort of his life, he began by saying he was a Frenchman, and the son of a soldier. M. Demange's gestures were frequent and he spoke in a tense voice, vibrant with emotion.

Recalling the testimony of Detective Cochet, M. Demange said: "I find this man was persecuted, trapped and pursued in an endeavor to find him guilty. At the time of the delusion, to which he was subjected by Du Paty de Clam a pistol was put before him for an obvious reason. Dreyfus did not use it. Instead he cried: 'I will not die. I am innocent and I will live to prove it.' On the day after his condemnation he proved the sincerity of his utterance by sending a letter to the war ministry in which he begged that the truth of his case be sought. This purpose and this hope sustained him through his long years on Devil's Island, and brings him here to-day."

Then came a scene which will live forever in the memory of those present. M. Demange began reading from letters written by the prisoner while on Devil's Island. These were wonderful human documents. They told of suffering which alternated with hope and despair. In them Dreyfus related how he lay in hours, and when the guards, more pitiful than their officers, stole in to him during the darkness in order to cleanse with rugs the chafed sores upon his wrists and ankles. "Yet through all this ordeal," said M. Demange, who with eloquence was now carrying his auditors with him, "there was always but one cry, 'I am innocent.'"

The emotion of the orator was contagious. First women in the court began to weep. There were few present but what paid a tribute to feeling as they listened to the moving words of the defense. Dreyfus, who sat without his usual erectness, seemed overwhelmed with the recollection of his sufferings. His lips trembled, and he frequently wiped his eyes. Six of the judges sat with a fixed expression, listening intently, but the seventh, Maj. Profflette, fervently removed unsolicited tears from his cheeks.

M. Demange told of the alleged confession of Dreyfus. He took the paper dossier in hand, piece by piece, telling of the origin and history of it, and sifting the legal value of each document with its relation to the accused. He dwelt on the fact that M. Cavaignac had withheld pieces favoring Dreyfus from the dossier. He controverted the conclusions of Maj. Carrière. He dwelt especially on the evidence of Maj. Culnet, who had testified vehemently his belief in the prisoner's guilt. M. Demange then discussed the moral proofs of the prisoner's innocence, including the performance of Esterhazy and the late Col. Sandherr, who sought to maintain his guilt. The hearing for very and for consequences was also broken upon by the speaker at length. The court adjourned until Saturday morning.

SETS OUT FOR LUZON.

Thirtieth Regiment Starts on Its Long Journey to the Philippines.

Col. Jennings, Gardener's, Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry left Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, Wednesday for the long and tedious journey to the Philippines. Thousands cheered the men as they quit the fort, and in Evanston, where the seven sections of the train turned westward for the run to Council Bluffs, thousands more lined up along the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to give them a parting salutation. All told, 1,307 men were in the regiment when they were routed before dawn. When the body was taken to the train, it had a full complement of 1,300. Two recruits who arrived on the first morning train asked leave to join and Col. Gardener and them mustered in at once. Sheridan was left desolate. The tents that had dotted the parade ground were missing and save for the well-trodden grass there was no evidence of the recent occupancy of the parade ground.

Telegraphic Revivified.

Hon. Blinder, 70, Worcester, Ohio, and his son, David, 50, fought. The son is laid up for repairs.

The bishop of Havana, Right Rev. Emmanuel Santander y Prutor, has resigned. He is a Spaniard.

Dangerous counterfeit is in circulation at New Orleans, more than \$3,000 worth being passed in one day.

Negro regiment will not be massed at Fort McPherson, Ga. Citizens protested, fearing whites and blacks would clash.

SAYS SHE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

Novel Defense in the Trial of a Nebraska Young Woman.

A remarkably sensational trial for attempted murder is about to begin at Hastings, Neb., when Miss Viola Horlock will have to answer the charge of sending a poisoned candy to Mrs. Morey, the wife of her employer. The alleged crime was committed last April and almost since then Miss Horlock has been in a private sanitarium at Jacksonville, Ill.

Miss Horlock is a handsome girl of about 30 years of age. She was employed as a stenographer for the law firm of Tibbitts & Morey of Hastings. She belongs to a good family and had lived nearly all her life in the town.

Miss Horlock was a good stenographer and well posted on legal matters. She was on very pleasant terms with Mrs. Morey, the wife of one of the members of the firm. She often called at her house and frequently went bicycle riding with Mr. and Mrs. Morey. When the wife was away the girl and her employer frequently went wheeling together. This occasioned gossip, but Mrs. Morey never showed the least jealousy. The talk was always more jocular than malicious.

Mrs. Morey is an artist and has a studio in the business part of the town of Hastings. On Tuesday, April 10, last, when she returned from lunch, she found a box of candy at the door. Tied to the box was a card of a young lady friend and a line added, hoping Mrs. Morey would enjoy the home-made sweets. Opening the box Mrs. Morey found bonbons and candied fruits. While she was eating a piece of the candy several friends entered. Each took a piece of the candy, but all noticed a peculiar taste and did not eat any more. At five moments later the young lady whose name was on the card entered, and Mrs. Morey thanked her for the gift.



MISS VIOLA HORLOCK.

While the young lady was protesting that she had not sent the candy, one of the guests dropped into a chair, deathly sick and pale. Doctors were hurriedly summoned, and their investigations showed that the candy had been poisoned with arsenic. All the ladies who had eaten the candy were made ill, and several narrowly escaped death.

Suspicion at once fell upon Miss Horlock. The purchase of the candy was traced to her and she was arrested. Her mother and sisters protested that she was ill and in no condition to appear at the trial. At the preliminary hearing she became nervous, broke down and made a scene and had to be taken in a carriage to her home. The hearing was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$5,000. Soon after this she was placed in the retreat at Jacksonville.

The chief interest in the case lies in the fact that the defense of the young woman will be hypnotism. Miss Horlock says that the sending of the candy was under the influence of a will stronger than her own, but she has given no hint as to whom she suspects of exercising the hypnotic influence over her. There are many who scout the idea of hypnotic influence. They say Miss Horlock was infatuated with her employer and therefore had an object in wishing the "removal" of Mrs. Morey.

The agent of Wm. W. Astor at London confirms the report that an English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of Astor's American property. The amount offered is \$150,000,000.

A speeder, Victoria B. C., says that a speeder of the Wyoming type, which was built at Montana or as said, was used by a man named Weigher.

Shot and killed his daughter.

ILLINOIS INCIDENTS.

JOBER OR STARTLING FAITHFULLY RECORDED.

Wife Follows a Thief from Africa to People-Murder Theory Confirmed—Victory for the Congregation—Murdered by a Train—Troops Fired Upon.

A passenger arrived at Peoria the other day whose baggage was marked "Cape Town, Africa." She gave her name as Mrs. Alfred Sack. She is a Jewess and the wife of \$100,000. Upon reaching the city she went to police headquarters and there related a story to the effect that her husband, who was married to her in South Africa, had been murdered by a train. She said that after a long search he had been found and killed by a train. The cause of the murder, she asserted, was Sack's unsuccessful attempt to obtain control of her property. Mrs. Sack, when informed that he was lying with an uncle in Peoria, packed her trunk and took passage for this country. The city directory revealed that Alfred Sack was living at the home of the Ray, Wolf Heller, who was a well-known merchant. He had been taken to the Jacksonville asylum, cut the arteries in his arms. He is dead. Two years ago he inherited an estate of \$15,000, which he squandered. Brooding over his financial losses caused failure of reason.

Two saloons have opened for business in Harvey. Threats and prayers were alike unavailing in preventing the opening, for which preparations have been making ever since saloon licenses were issued by the Harvey Council a few weeks ago. For the first time in the history of the much-advertised prohibition town saloons are in operation free of all liquor restrictions.

J. P. Bellenger shot and killed Joseph Riley, a transfer man, and fatally wounded Hattie Watson at Alton. The shooting is attributed to jealousy. Bellenger is a furniture dealer in the city. He recently secured a divorce from his wife and it is understood that he was in love with the Watson woman. He found her with Riley and shot both of them twice. Riley died in a few minutes and the woman was fatally wounded. Bellenger is in jail.

A daring attempt at safe robbery resulted in failure at the office of J. A. & W. H. Gardner, lumber dealers in Chicago. Four men entered the office of the concern and proceeded to open the big iron strong box. A large hole was drilled in the outer plate of the safe and a charge of dynamite inserted. A loud report followed the explosion of the cordage. As persons were running toward the place from which the explosion had been heard they caught sight of the safe-crackers as they fled from the office and were able to furnish good descriptions of the men.

Policeman William Lee caught five burglars trying to hold up the Merchants' restaurant at Moline. The burglars fired ten shots at the officer, but missed him. Lee wounded one of the burglars in the left cheek and right lung. With the officer in close pursuit the burglars kept up a running fire for a distance of ten blocks, when the wounded burglar fell. He persistently refused to disclose his confederates or any facts concerning himself. He is supposed to be one of a gang which came to last week's street fair from the Dubuque race meeting.

The longest bridge in Illinois, that of the Illinois Central Railway, crossing the Illinois river at La Salle, is about to be collapsed by the erection near Mattoon of a structure greater both in height and length. In the extension of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railway westward from Streator, it has been decided to cross the Illinois river at the point named, and the officials of the company fear that in view of a big increase in river traffic following the opening of the Hennepin and drainage canals, the bridge might be condemned as an obstruction. They are preparing, accordingly, to build a bridge so high that the lowest span will clear the largest boats. Naturally the length will have to be increased to nearly a mile. The cost will be more than \$1,000,000.

Palmyra is all excitement over a report that has been gaining circulation in a very secret way of a ghastly find that was made on a farm two miles east of there of a human skeleton and a pair of boots, supposed to have belonged to a former citizen, Spencer Mays, who disappeared about ten years ago. A bout the time Mays went to the Iowa with a number of persons from Palmyra on an excursion and was last seen on the Buda bridge and was supposed to have been drowned, but the report was never verified. His wife secured a divorce and married William Denby of Carlinville, Ill. It is now reported that the house has been removed where Mays formerly lived and that the mover, noticing a depression under the house, dug and found a skeleton and a pair of boots, the latter said to be like Mays. Later developments may clear up a long-standing mystery.

The Morehouse & Wells Company of Decatur has begun a suit in the Circuit Court against the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey for \$150,000. This suit is on a contract entered into between the Morehouse & Wells Company and the Laidlaw-Bale-Tile Company, an Illinois corporation, over a year ago. The contract was to sell at a fixed price all of the bale tiles ordered by the Decatur company by June 1, 1900.

Afterward the Laidlaw-Bale-Tile Company sold out to the American Steel and Wire Company. There was an immense rise in the price of iron. The American company filled some orders on the contract, then declined to fill more. The Morehouse & Wells Company took orders all over the country for bale tiles and sold many carloads of them, forwarding the orders to the American company. All have been turned down and now that the time of the contract has expired the suit is brought.

The Decatur Electric Railway has been sold to David A. Schellenberg, representing a syndicate of bondholders, for \$121,000. The sale was under a foreclosure of mortgage for \$105,000. The line has ten miles of track.

A Cunningham of New York City, representing a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, has purchased the entire plant of the Big Muddy Coal and Coke Company, seven miles from Carbondale. The plant has been closed for eight months, not being able to pay the union scale, but the new company will operate the plant as a union mine.

There were six cases of prostration in Peoria on one of the recent hot days.

The postoffice at Peoria will be advanced from fourth to presidential class Oct. 1.

Martha Ickevich and her mother of La Salle, both loved a Valentine Gloom. The young woman eloped with Gloom to Chicago and the two were married.

A fire which was fought by hundreds of farmers destroyed three granaries, 2,000 bushels of thrashed oats, fifteen stacks of oats, two large barns and most of the stock of William Byers at South Grove.

Five threatened the large plant of the Illinois steel works in South Chicago, but was extinguished after five extra engines had been sent. The fire started in the open heart furnace plant. A leak in a fuel oil pipe caused the blaze.

Michael McKee and Daniel Sullivan, each 14 years old, escaped from the John Worthy School at the house of correction in Chicago. The escape was a daring one, for to accomplish it the boys had to drop a distance of twenty-five feet.

John Robinson, a prominent farmer of Honey Point, was adjudged insane in Macomb County Court and while lodged in jail awaiting to be taken to the Jacksonville asylum cut the arteries in his arms. He is dead. Two years ago he inherited an estate of \$15,000, which he squandered. Brooding over his financial losses caused failure of reason.

Two saloons have opened for business in Harvey. Threats and prayers were alike unavailing in preventing the opening, for which preparations have been making ever since saloon licenses were issued by the Harvey Council a few weeks ago. For the first time in the history of the much-advertised prohibition town saloons are in operation free of all liquor restrictions.

J. P. Bellenger shot and killed Joseph Riley, a transfer man, and fatally wounded Hattie Watson at Alton. The shooting is attributed to jealousy. Bellenger is a furniture dealer in the city. He recently secured a divorce from his wife and it is understood that he was in love with the Watson woman. He found her with Riley and shot both of them twice. Riley died in a few minutes and the woman was fatally wounded. Bellenger is in jail.

A daring attempt at safe robbery resulted in failure at the office of J. A. & W. H. Gardner, lumber dealers in Chicago. Four men entered the office of the concern and proceeded to open the big iron strong box. A large hole was drilled in the outer plate of the safe and a charge of dynamite inserted. A loud report followed the explosion of the cordage. As persons were running toward the place from which the explosion had been heard they caught sight of the safe-crackers as they fled from the office and were able to furnish good descriptions of the men.

Policeman William Lee caught five burglars trying to hold up the Merchants' restaurant at Moline. The burglars fired ten shots at the officer, but missed him. Lee wounded one of the burglars in the left cheek and right lung. With the officer in close pursuit the burglars kept up a running fire for a distance of ten blocks, when the wounded burglar fell. He persistently refused to disclose his confederates or any facts concerning himself. He is supposed to be one of a gang which came to last week's street fair from the Dubuque race meeting.

The longest bridge in Illinois, that of the Illinois Central Railway, crossing the Illinois river at La Salle, is about to be collapsed by the erection near Mattoon of a structure greater both in height and length. In the extension of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railway westward from Streator, it has been decided to cross the Illinois river at the point named, and the officials of the company fear that in view of a big increase in river traffic following the opening of the Hennepin and drainage canals, the bridge might be condemned as an obstruction. They are preparing, accordingly, to build a bridge so high that the lowest span will clear the largest boats. Naturally the length will have to be increased to nearly a mile. The cost will be more than \$1,000,000.

Palmyra is all excitement over a report that has been gaining circulation in a very secret way of a ghastly find that was made on a farm two miles east of there of a human skeleton and a pair of boots, supposed to have belonged to a former citizen, Spencer Mays, who disappeared about ten years ago. A bout the time Mays went to the Iowa with a number of persons from Palmyra on an excursion and was last seen on the Buda bridge and was supposed to have been drowned, but the report was never verified. His wife secured a divorce and married William Denby of Carlinville, Ill. It is now reported that the house has been removed where Mays formerly lived and that the mover, noticing a depression under the house, dug and found a skeleton and a pair of boots, the latter said to be like Mays. Later developments may clear up a long-standing mystery.

The Morehouse & Wells Company of Decatur has begun a suit in the Circuit Court against the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey for \$150,000. This suit is on a contract entered into between the Morehouse & Wells Company and the Laidlaw-Bale-Tile Company, an Illinois corporation, over a year ago. The contract was to sell at a fixed price all of the bale tiles ordered by the Decatur company by June 1, 1900. Afterward the Laidlaw-Bale-Tile Company sold out to the American Steel and Wire Company. There was an immense rise in the price of iron. The American company filled some orders on the contract, then declined to fill more. The Morehouse & Wells Company took orders all over the country for bale tiles and sold many carloads of them, forwarding the orders to the American company. All have been turned down and now that the time of the contract has expired the suit is brought.

The Decatur Electric Railway has been sold to David A. Schellenberg, representing a syndicate of bondholders, for \$121,000. The sale was under a foreclosure of mortgage for \$105,000. The line has ten miles of track.

A Cunningham of New York City, representing a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, has purchased the entire plant of the Big Muddy Coal and Coke Company, seven miles from Carbondale. The plant has been closed for eight months, not being able to pay the union scale, but the new company will operate the plant as a union mine.



STATE CAPITAL

SPRINTED CHAT

At the request of the War Department, Gov. Tanner has recommended the following Illinois officers for commissions in the new United States volunteer regiments to be organized for duty in the Philippines: Benjamin T. Griffin, battalion adjutant, First Illinois; Harry S. Culver, second lieutenant, First Illinois; Stephen B. Thompson, battalion adjutant, Second Illinois; Jesse Garwood, second lieutenant, Second Illinois; Joseph B. Cantrich, major, Third Illinois; Benjamin H. Hall, second lieutenant, Third Illinois; Louis D. Bennett, major, Fourth Illinois; Eugene D. Barton, captain, Fourth Illinois; W. Lee Capps, quartermaster, Fifth Illinois; Arthur J. Gallagher, battalion adjutant, Fifth Illinois; Thomas H. McGarr, captain, Sixth Illinois; Charles A. McIntosh, first lieutenant, Sixth Illinois; James L. Ayles, captain, Seventh Illinois; James Clark, captain, Seventh Illinois; Theodore B. Vampell, captain, Eighth Illinois (colored); William T. Jefferson, captain, Eighth Illinois (colored); Edward Nash, second lieutenant, Ninth Illinois; W. H. Woodworth, first lieutenant, Ninth Illinois; Paul B. Lipo, captain, First Illinois cavalry; George E. Tyner, captain, First Illinois cavalry.

Six test cases have been begun in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County against corporations, which have failed to report to the Secretary of State whether they are connected with a trust. The complainant is State's Attorney Smith on the relation of Attorney General Altin. The defendants are Springfield Co-operative Coal Mining Company, Black Diamond Coal and Tile Company, Starline Coal Mining Company, Little & Sons' Livery Company, McCauley & Holmes Company, Ballou Grocery Company. The suits in all cases ask for \$10,000 damages for failure to comply with the law requiring such reports. Notices calling for fulfillment were sent out last year, but the defendants, with hundreds of other corporations throughout the State, have ignored them. The requirement as reports is regarded as one of the most important features of the Illinois anti-trust law, and the result of the suits will be of national importance.

According to a bulletin issued by the State Board of Agriculture, there was 48 per cent of the area of wheat seeded last fall which was winter killed, leaving 1,105,200 acres for harvest. The yield was 10,280,000 bushels, which at 65 cents, the average price on Aug. 1, would make the crop worth \$6,682,000. Or spring wheat there was seeded 40,000 acres, yielding 774,000 bushels, valued at 93 cents Aug. 1, or \$486,000. It is estimated that it will require 3,036,000 bushels for seed the fall and 15,271,000 bushels for home consumption, a total of 18,307,000 bushels, therefore exceeding the amount raised in the State by 7,000,000 bushels. The corn area is 9,225,402 acres, a slight decrease from last year. The condition is excellent, being 97 per cent of a normal in northern, 83 in central and 92 per cent in southern Illinois.

The first monthly report of the operation of the free State employment offices at Chicago, as compiled by the State board of labor statistics for the month ended Aug. 20, shows applications for employment, 7,108, of which 5,680 were males and 1,428 females; applications for help from employers, 4,022, of which 2,646 were for males and 1,476 females; positions secured for 2,361 applicants, 1,557 males and 804 females. This is considered a satisfactory showing.

Massac and Pulaski counties were the first under the new revenue law to return statements of assessments by local assessors to the auditor. In Massac County the assessment shows a decrease of \$552,508 from last year. The new assessment is expected to produce barely enough revenue to run the county. Pulaski's is practically the same as last year.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad has filed in the office of the recorder of deeds at Sangamon County a mortgage including properties on its entire system in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. The security is \$40,000,000. Revenue stamps on the instrument cost \$20,000.

Gov. Tanner has appointed the following additional delegates to the farmers' national congress, which meets at Boston this month: Benjamin Weaver, Danville; Fred A. Chenabach, Rockbridge; Mrs. A. G. Chapman, Freedom; and John W. Hunter, Owanesco.

John S. Hurt has tendered his resignation as captain of the local cavalry troop and the same has been accepted. The question of a successor is a matter of conjecture.

Odds and Ends.

Immense oyster crop reported.

There are eighteen Mormon elders now working in Ohio. About fifty more will be sent there.

Cincinnati police are searching for Peter McKarlane. His sister at Trenton, N. J., fears foul play.

Hall O'Neil is at his desk by 5 a. m. He works three hours and usually spends the rest of the day in long walks.

George Green, the negro wife murderer, who escaped from the Jeffersonville, Ind., jail, was caught at Ellettsville, Ky.

Gov. Bushnell, Ohio, will present the United States gunboat Marquette with a silver service given by the citizens at Marietta.

Mummy, 1,000 years old, found in a cave in Alaska. Sent to New York.

Packages sent to Labor, France, contained nothing more than remedies sent by admirers to cure the wound.

